NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

# CONGRESS NOT GETTING ON.

SLOW WORK IN THE HOUSE. THE BOURBONS INTEMPERATE AND THE REPUBLI-CANS DISPOSED TO FILIBUSTER-FERNANDO WOOD LETS OUT A DELIGHTFUL SECRET-GEN-

Small progress was made in the House yesterday. The Republicans filibustered both on the bill about the removal of causes and the Silver bill, because the Democrats were obstinate as to accepting Republican suggestions. Mr. Wood stated in a committee meeting the other day that the election laws must be repealed or else the Democrats cannot carry New-York. The attempt to fix a day of adjournment has been abandoned. Nothing can now be predicted about adjournment. The Legislative bill will probably be sent to the President this week, and will be promptly vetoed.

#### WARNER AN UNLUCKY LEADER.

ANOTHER DAY OF WARFARE OVER THE SILVER BILL, WHICH AGAIN LEAVES THE SILVER PARTY DE-MORALIZED-FILIBUSTERING BY THE REPUBLI-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 21 .- After another day spent In fighting under the leadership of General Warner, the Democrats and Greenbackers of the House find themselves in the same state of uncertainty and demoralization that they were in when the House adjourned yesterday.

When the Silver bill was taken up to-day the Democrats had already suffered a reverse, caused by a stupid attempt of Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, who has charge of the bill providing that causes shall not be removed from State to Federal Courts in certain cases, to rush that bill through der the operation of the previous question. Mr. Frye proposed that the bill should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary where it properly belongs. This suggestion was curtly rejected as was also an appeal by Mr. Conger, that further opportunity be allowed for the discussion of the bill itself. The Republicans then to a man refused to vote. This of course deprived the House of a quoum. On motion of Mr. Townshend a call of the House was ordered, and this with a roll call on the motion to suspend the call, consumed the morning hour. A leader of any sagacity would have fore-

The pending motion on the Warner bill, which was then taken up, was on the adoption of the fourth section containing the Marsh amendment. The motion was carried by a vote of 113 to 109, and the result was received with applause by the Republicans, Fourteen Democrats, among whom was Mr. Springer, of Illinois, voted in the affirmative, and one Republican, Mr. Daggett, of Nevada, In the negative. The motion to table a motion to reconsider this vote was adopted by 110 to 109. While the vote on the fourth section is not regarded as a sure test of the strength of the opponents of the bill, it indicates a fair prospect that the measure

The fifth section relating to the exchange of subsidiary coins was then adopted without a division. General Warner then admitted an amendment offered by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, which requires and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out any standard silver dollars that may be in the Treasury the same as gold coin in liquidation of all kinds of coin obligations of the United States with-out discrimination. This amendment was carried by a vote of 142 to 75. The section as amended

was then adopted without a division.

When the eighth section was reached the previous question having been called, but not yet seconded, General Garfield moved to strike out the clauses which provide that silver certificates may be used to pay the interest on the public debt; that the amount of certificates issued shall not exceed 20 per cent beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; that they shall be receivable at par for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports; and that they may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of the National banks. General Warner refused to allow a vote on this amendment. General Garfield raised the point of order that the section was in contravention of Section 4, Article 14, of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt shall not be questioned. He stigmatized the proposition as not only naked repudiation, but a flat violation of the Con-

The Speaker promptly overraled the point of order. One or two other points of order made by the Republicans were also overruled; and it became evident that the only course left to pursue in order to secure the privilege of offering amendments and of discussion was to filibuster.

General Gerfield gave fair warning that the Hon would again find itself without a quorum on the

Mr. Mills, of Texas, appealed to Mr. Warner to allow an opportunity for discussion, saying that it was useless to try to coerce a minority as long as the Democrats had not a quorum of the House

Several Democrats said they would not yield; and Mr. S. S. Cox gave abtice that on Monday next he would offer a resolution to compel the minority to vote. Amidst the densive laughter of the Republieans, he was asked how he proposed to compel members to vote. He replied that he would cut off their per diem.

The remainder of the afternoon was consumed by a yea and nay vote on a motion to lay the eighth section on the table, which was defeated by 102to 82, by a call of the House, and by voting on motions to adjourn.

The advocates of the Warner bill are in a quandary. Not one of them is satisfied with all of its provisions and they are all afraid of it and of each other. General Warner, who has charge of the bill. is very earnest, but as he is an extremely nervous, fidgetty person, is anxiety leads him into dilemmas from which he can only extricate himself and his party by securing an adjournment to allow him time to collect his scattered faculties. As a parliamentary leader he is one of the worst fatlures in the House,

and that is saying a great deal. Representative Atkins, of Tennessee, in conversa tion this evening expressed, the utmost confidence that the Silver billwill pass the House by six or seven majority. He says that if the Democrats can seven impority. He says that if the Democrats can not pass this measure in both houses, they might as well give up trying to do anything. He is of the emision that if the hard-money Democrats hold out in tair opposition to the bill, they ought to be considered and treated hereafter as not belonging to that party. While he thinks it possible that the struggle in the House may be a long one, General Atkins says the Democrats will sit the bill out and heavy if it takes a week. pass it if it takes a week.

## MR. WOOD BETRAYS A SECRET.

HE SAYS THE DEMOCRATS CAN ONLY EXPECT TO CARRY NEW-YORK BY REPEALING THE ELEC-TION LAWS-INTERESTING COLLOQUIES IN COM-

LEY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 21 .- A week ago Mr. Fernando Wood introduced in the House a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for adjournment on the -- day of May.

When the committee had the measure under con sideration on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Wood was in favor of fixing upon a day for adjournment in the latter part of the month, regardless of the appropriation bills. A Republican member of the committee held that the appro-Priation bills should be passed before adjournment Mr. Mills, of Texas, shared in this opinion, but was less positive in his declaration that the responsibility rested entirely upon the Democratic party. Mr. Morrison said that he had not at first been in

favor of the plan adopted by the Democrats of placing the political sections in the appropriation bills, but he held that since the position had been taken there was nothing for the Democratic party to do except to insist that the political features of the appropriation bills should stand or fall with

the other portions. The Republican members of the committee, seeing a disposition on the part of one or two Democratic members to take a conservative course, suggested that a resolution be reported that Congress adjourn without day on the second day after both appropriation bills had received the approval of the President.

The Democrats said that this was altogether too indefinite.

Mr. Wood then made a rather remarkable statement. He said it was utterly useless to expect that Congress and the President would come to any understanding in regard to the pending political issues, and that the President would not sign any bill that Congress would pass, while the majority in Congress was equally determined not to be content with any measure which would meet the President's views. In substance he said there was no chance of a compromise, and the only thing left was to fix upon a time for adjournment and

Some Republicans made objection to this, and expressed the hope that the situation was less serious than the chairman believed.

In reply to this Mr. Wood said that no proposttion which could be made that did not involve the repeal or the modification of the election laws could possibly be entertained by the Democrats. He said this matter was one of vital importance to the Democratic party. It could never hope to carry New-York, he said, as long as the election laws should remain unrepealed, and it was out of the question to expect that the Democrats in Congress would assent to any other plan than the one they

bad already initiated. A Republican member of the committee expressed surprise at such an expression of opinion from Mr. Wood, and reminded him that these election laws had been on the statute books for seven or eight years, and that, notwithstanding this fact, the Democrats had in 1876 carried the State of New-York by a considerable majority, and there was no reason why a majority of the votes, if actually cast for the Democracy, should not carry it again.

Mr. Wood saw that he had been indiscreet, and said in reply that Mr. Davenport had not then brought the machinery for carrying elections to such a state of perfection as he has since done, within the last two years. He said that Davenport had perfected this machinery, and the consequence was as he had stated it.

Further consideration of the measure was postponed until this week. At the meeting yesterday for the consideration of the measure it was postponed indefinitely. This is interpreted to mean that the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is not yet prepared to support a measure looking to the adjournment of Congress without passing the appropriation bills, otherwise it would have assented to Mr. Wood's proposition fixing upon someday of the present month for final adjourn-

The length of the extra session of Congress is therefore a matter upon which it is not safe to risk a positive opinion. Several Democrats of influence have intimated to leading Republicans that they are personally willing to pass the appropriation bills without any political riders, and submit the issues to the people. It is estimated that there are about twenty-five Democrats in the House who would adopt this course if they felt it to be politically safe. It is not impossible that a majority of the Appropriations Committee of the House will favor the plan of reporting the two appropriation bills without political riders after the next veto is received, in which case they will certainly receive support enough to carry the measures. If however, the Appropriations Committee do not report the bilis in such shape that the President can sign them, it is the belief of leading Republicans that the time must soon come when conservative Democrats will break away from caucus dictation and support any method of furnishing supplies to the Government, and adjourning Congress. therefore a matter upon which it is not safe to risk

#### THE LEGISLATIVE BILL. GENERAL ATKINS SAYS THAT IT IS TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY-THE PRESIDENT TO VETO IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] 3Washington, May 21 .- General Atkins, chairsaid this evening that the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was referred to his committee today, with the Senate amendments, will be reported to the House to-morrow, with a recommendation that the amendments shall not be concurred in. The bill will then probably go to a Committee of Conference. It is not expected that the struggle will be a long one. It is thought that the House will finally agree to the amendments of the Scuate. These amendments relate to the pay of Senate em-ployes, which the House has been vauly trying for several years to fix at the same rate as those of the House employes. The bill will probably go to the President next Saturday.

A general press dispatch says that there is good authority for stating that the President will veto the Legislative bill as passed by the Senate, and if it reaches him on Friday or Saturday the veto message will be sent to the House of Representatives on Monday next. The Attorney-General has already furnished the President with his objections to the sections concerning the supervisors and deputy marshals, which especially relate to his department. It is expected that the message will be brief. It will hold that supervision is necessary to ensure free elections.

## A LAND OFFICE CASE.

AN ACT DEAWN UP TO RELIEVE CERTAIN SETTLERS IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-By the Act of June 23, 1878, provision was made for the disposal of the lands of the Kausas trust reserve, to actual settlers according to an appraisement previously made, and orders were issued by the Interior department to carry this law into effect. The appraisement having been complained of as fixing too high a value upon the lands, the Act of July 5, 1876, empowered the Secretary of the Interior to order a reappraisement after first obtaining the consent of the Indians. This was done, and the lands were again appraised by Commissioners during the year 1878, and the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approving the same, has just been laid before the Interior Department and approved by the Secretary. It is now ascertained that quite a large portion of the lands, some of which had been actually entered and partly paid for under the Act of 1874, cannot be brought under the Act of 1876 on account of the under the Act of 1876 on account of the unavoidable delay in procuring the Indian, assent to its terms as well as by the failure of Congress to refer the matter to the Department for information as to whether any settlers had entered under the Act of 1874, wherby a false recital was made in the law which has had the effect of depriving such settlers of the benefit of the reappraisement. The Secretary has therefore submitted to Congress the draft of a bill covering these meritorious cases, and directed the Commissioner of the torious cases, and directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to dispose of the residue of the lands as provided in existing acts. The whole reserve to be disposed of amounts to 216,378 acres of land, which are situated in Morris and Lyon Counties, Kansas.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21, 1879. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to \$1,187,370.

Mr. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, will be restored to duty as soon as official no-nec of the result of his trial in Chicago is received. There are \$13,120,000 of refunding certificates yet to be delivered, which, at the present rate, will be done within seven days. The entire issue will be \$40,000,000

Justice Hunt is rapidly improving in health. He is able to use the leg which was parslyzed. He walks with the assistance of a cane and servant, He is now rapidly regaining the use of his arm. He will leave here this evening for his home in Utica, N. Y.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures this morning instructed Chairman Stephens to

report to the House a revised edition of the report of the XLVth Congress relative to the metric system of weights and measures which was prepared by C. P. Culver, the clerk of the committee; the idea being to ask for the printing of 10,000 copies to meet the extensive demands from foreign societies. The International Metric Bureau of Paris alone has made application for 1,500 copies.

The following have been appointed as the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy in June next: Commodore Thomas W. King, United States Navy; the Rev. Ebenezer Bushnell, Frement, Ohio; General Jas. I. Wilson, New-York City; General Eli H. Murray, Louisville, Ky; Colonel Wm. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; and Captain John M. Brooke, Lexington, Va. The above were desig-nated by the President. The following members were appointed by the Speaker of the House; Chapman Freeman, Pennsylvania; M. I. Durham, Kentucky, and Robert M. Knapp, Illinois, H. B. Anthony and J. R. McPherson were appointed members of the board by the President protem of the Senate.

#### THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

A SOFT-MONEY TICKET NOMINATED.

THE STATE CONVENTION NEARLY WRECKED ON THE FUSION QUESTION-PROBABLE UNION WITH THE GREENBACK MEN.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 21.—Sixty-nine of the 100 countles in the State were represented in the Democratic Convention to-day, and there were 476 delegates present out of the 609 provided for in the cail. General A. C. Dodge was Chairman of the Convention, and T. A. Waiker the Secretary. On taking the Chair, General Dodge denounced the Republican party for forcing the resumption of specie payments and urged the union of all the elements opposed to the Republican party. Judge H. H. Trimble was nominated

for Governor by acclamation.

When the voting for Lieutenant-Governor took place. the convention came near being wrecked upon the question of fusion with the Greenback men. Moses Bloom, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, declined, and Colonel J. S. Tam and D. P. Stubbs, a Greenback man, were named, Mr. Stubbs receiving 244 and Colonel Tam 191 votes. The fact that Mr. Stubbs had a majority was discovered by the opponents of fusion before

Tam 191 votes. The fact that Mr. Stubbs had a majority was discovered by the opponents of fusion before the vote was announced, and they resorted to every effort to change the result. For over an hour the convention was in an uproar, it being questioned whether the convention should nominate any out Democrats for effice. The build was, on motion, declared informal. Captain J. O. Youman was then nominated by acclamation. Peace was thus restored, and the tocket, which is, on the whole, acceptable to the Greenback men, was completed. A fusion with the Greenback men, was completed. A fusion with the Greenback men, was completed. A fusion with the Greenback men, was accepted the nomination for Governor, is in good favor with that party. Reuben E. Noble was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, and Irvin Baker for Superindent of Public Instruction.

A platform was adopted declaring that liberty depends upon the strict construction and observance of the Constitution and all its amendments; that both the Government and the States should be sternly restricted to their respective spheres in the exercise of power; that the policy of the Republican party, which inflates the importance of States when necessary to cover the coercion of States when necessary to cover the coercion of States and magnifies the functions of the General Government to ever the coercion of States and morsement of the President's partisan will, is fruitful of danger; that such policy arrays section against section and teaches the people to rely upon a strong Government as a shelter from the anarchy the Republican party has planned; that evidence of these nefarious schemes exists in the attitude of the frandulent Executive and the Republican party, who seem determined to deprive the Government of the Army, so necessary to the defence of the frontier and protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for its support. We hall, the resolutions further declare, the Democratic Congressmen as worthy of our ancestors who revoled against

#### A JUMP FROM NIAGARA BRIDGE.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 21 .- At 3 o'clock this afternoon Steve Pierre, of Drummondville, Ont., walked on one of the brace wires from the Canada side to the centre of the new suspension bridge and back side to the centre of the new suspension bridge and back again, performing as a gymnast on the wire. At 4 o'clock, Mr. H. P. Peers, of Teterville, Ont., jumped from the centre of the bridge into Stagara River, 190 feet below. He had a wire attached to a cylinder and fastened to a sort of harness under his arms and over his shoulders, which kept him upright. The descent was made in four seconds. Men in a boat priced him up. He came up all right. About one thousand people witnessed the feat. He will probably jump again in July.

May 21.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort and Chicago Railroad was held here to-day. The

## A MAN WHO SURVIVED A HANGING.

CINCINNATI, May 21.-William Allen, alias Storey, of St. Louis, cloped with Jennie Atchley, the wife of a farmer, of Batavia, Ohio, a few days ago. He was captured in this city and placed in juil at Batavia. This morning a mob entered the juil, setzed Storey, placed a rope around his neck, and hanged him on one of the timbers of the bridge over the Little Maini River. After hanging a few minutes the rope broke. Storey dropped into the river and succeeded in gaining the shore, when he was taken to a hotel, where he now lies in bed in a bruised condition.

## THE RIOT BILL BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 21.-The Riot Bill Investigating Committee met this morning. Re-presentative Mackay testified that it was Betreff, of

## A GREAT SUIT SETTLED FOR A TRIFLE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 21.-The long-pending sult of A. T. Servin, of Lenox, to recover \$600,000 damages to the Lenox Plate Glass Company by the purchase of the cryolite business from William E. Doelge, of New-York, representing the Pennsylvanta Hot Cart Porcelain Company, has been stitled. It is understood that Mr. Dodge will pay Servin 88,500.

A ROUND-HOUSE AT NEW-LONDON BURNED. NEW-LONDON, Conn., May 21 .- The roundhouse of the New-London Northern Railroad was de-stroyed by fire at I o'clock this morning. Four engines were in the building, and all were badly burned and rendered until for present service. The adjoining were in the building, and all were badly burned and rendered unfit for present service. The adjoining machine blacksmith and carpenter shops were saved with difficulty. The loss is fully covered by an insur-ance of \$34,000. The travel on the road is not inter-

## LOCAL ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Elections will be held in the several counties of Virginia to-day for Commissioners of the Revenue,

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A TRAMP TRIES TO WRECK A TRAIN.
WELLAND, Out., May 21.—A tramp named John
mith was arrested this morning for attempting to wreck a
anada Southern train by placing uses on the track. Canada Southern fram by placing des on the track.

PARTICULARS CONCERNING A MURDERED MAN.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—W. H. Connett, whose
murder in Colorado has been reported, was a resident of Newark. He left here with \$1,000 for Colorado. He leaves a
widow and family.

widow and family.

Boston, May 21.—Isane B. Folger, sonior editor and proprietor of The Brockton Advance, has disappeared, leaving behind an indebtedness of over \$10,000. It is said that most of the money was secured by fraud.

A JEWELIN STORE ROBBED.

St. Louis, May 21.—Jaccard & Co.'s jewelry store was entered last night through a skylight and robbed of about \$5,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of thirty-two fine cames sets and a large let of rolled gold jewelry.

THE MURDERERS OF ISAAC D. JAMES.

cameo sets and a large lot of rolled gold jewelry.

THE MURDERHEIS OF ISAAC D. JAMES.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—In the Uriminal Court tolay Denwood B and Henry Hinds, jointly indicted for the
murder of Isaac D. James on the 6th of April last, were aralgued. Each pleaded "not guilty." No day was fixed for
star trial.

their trial.

SIXTEEN BASE-BALL PLAYERS IN JAIL.

JACKSONVILLE, Fig., May 21.—A serious row occurred iast evening at Madison between two colored companies of base-bail players. One man was shot, and is not expected to live, and another was baily cut. Several others were severely wounded. Sixteen of the party were arrested

## ART DISPLAYS IN LONDON.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PICTURES ON VIEW THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND GROSVENOR GALLERIES OPENED-THE CRITIC'S TASK-FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRITICISM-MR. MILLAIS'S PORTRAITS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, May 8 .- The one hundred and eleventh Exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened to the public on Monday. The third it may be the fourth) exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery was opened on the previous Thursday. More than 300 works of art are collected in the Grosvenor; nearly 1,600 are to be seen in the Academy. Here, truly, is matter to occupy the art-loving public for the rest of the season. The student has, or ought to have, more than enough to look at between now and the 1st of next August. The critic, on the other hand-the critic who writes on art for the London papers,-is expected to judge this mass of work offhand, and to print his matured opinions within two or three days. He does print a good part of them on the morning of the first day. It is not enough that the public should have pictures to gaze upon. It must be taught in advance what to thinknay, what is worth looking at, and what may be safely passed by; what pictures will be discussed at dinner-parties during the week, and what pictures will never be mentioned. The critic does his work with such energy and speed that he becomes himself one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition season. Of late years he has a day set apart for him. He has not only been permitted to visit the studios in advance, and often to describe what he has seen there, but there has been established in his honor and for his benefit a " press view," both at the Academy and the Grosvenor. This is fixed a day or two days in advance of the private view, properly so-called; a view which is so far private that the rooms are, if possible, more througed on that day than on any other. The critic may go, and does go, on private-view day also, and add to his stock of information by such casual glimpses of the bigger canvases as he may get between the bonnets and hats of his neighbors. Altogether, he has some six or eight hours in which to consider the 1,600 works of art in the Academy -say about fifteen seconds to each if he treats them with absolute impartiality. This done, he pronounces his decision first on the Exhibition as a whole; generally in the shape of a remark that it is better, or worse, as the case may be, than the average, or than last year's. He then deals with a considerable number of the pictures in detail. And I am bound to say that whatever be his disadvantages, he does in some cases display great accuracy

It would be rash to say that the English critic is always the equal of his French comrade. Art criticism in France is, and has long been, one of the most delightful branches of a delightful literature. But then the French have, as a race, a natural love of art, and intuitive perceptions, which the English have not. Here, knowledge of art or real interest in art are the exception; in France they are the rule. To take but one very striking example, the late Chief of the Executive Power in France, M. Thiers, understood art almost as well as he did politics. It would be impossible to conceive of M. Thiers making such a speech about art as Lord Beaconstield made the other day at the Academy dinner. Lord Beaconsfield may or may not have a natural aptitude for art. But he is a man of sufficient power of mind to have mastered long since its literature and its commonplaces, had he chosen to, or had he thought it worth while. The ignorance which he displayed is wilful ignorance; an ignorance which implied an equal contempt for art and for his audience. He is bantered a little about it, in the papers, but it really does him no harm. In France, a public man in high office could not afford to make such a parade of his incompetence. It would affect his whole political career. Along the whole scale of English and French life one is forced to remark a similar difference. You cannot be long in any company of Frenchmen without hearing something said about some form of art. It will be said intelligently, and discussed by the whole company with interest, and the discussion will always be carried on with distinct reference to principles, to laws, and to historical examples. Whereas in England, outside PITTSEURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO. the discussion will always be carried on with distorical examples. Whereas in England, outside of artistic circles, conversation will very seldom turn on art, except when an exhibition has lately opened, or a great picture sale is going on at Chris-Ja. In some such favorable conjuncture of cir enmstances, you may hear remarks on the subject; which unhappily will prove in too many cases of a purely empirical or purely commercial character. In any case, they will be brief. Society will tolerate no topic that cannot be disposed of in five

minutes. No wonder, then, that the English critic occasion ally contents himself with a kind of treatment which his French brother would think inadequate and superficial, and which sometimes degenerates into mere flattery or mere abuse. He gives the publie as good as the public wants-what more could you ask? The wonder is that the public taste does not rapidly grow more exacting under the influence of three or four brilliant and learned writers who form the exception to the rule. Mr. Ruskin's health no longer permits him to deal with the pictures of the day. But, to name only men who write over their own signature, there are Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. W. M. Rossetti. Perhaps Mr. Roseiti may be thought to be too exclusively the exponent of a particular school, but Mr. Carr and Mr. Colvin are open to no such reproach. Mr. Hamerton is a fourth writer whose accomplishments and critical power are also held in respect on the Continent. All of these men have been writing on art for years. They might not care to have i said that they took up the mantle which Mr. Ruskin laid down when he entered upon those social and economical subjects where he has wasted so much power. They have wrought each on his own line; with separate aims, and not without clashing. But it remains true that it was Mr. Ruskin who first in this generation imparted to the British mind a fresh interest in art, and that," in a similar sense, the critics whom I have named are his successors. And it remains true that much of their preaching is still done in the wilderness.

An odd instance of the diversity of view prevailing among men who have no ground in common on which to stand, occurs with reference to two portraits exhibited this year in the Academy by Mr. Millais. They are portraits of two ladies; one Mrs. Arthur Kennard, well known to the world of London, and another so much less known that she modestly preserves an incognito, and her portrait figures in the catalogue anonymously as the " portrait of a lady." These a well-known critic praises as "painted with such freedom, so much that is magical in color, tone, and illumination, that Velasquez himself might own the pictures," Of the same pictures Mr. Comyns Carr says that they are "truly sad to see "; that they are " careless and incomplete," and that "if there were any grounds for the belief that Mr. Miliais's powers had passed their prime, it would be almost prinful to allude to such examples of his art." Now, it is not to be expected nor wished that two critics should always come to the same opinion about the same pictures. But this is not a mere difference about a particular painting. It is a radical difference of method, of principle, of belief as to what goes to the making of a good picture, of what art is and what it is not, and an even more radical difference as to how it ought to be judged. Yet they both agree in admiring the same painter's portrait of Mr. Gladstone, while a third writer dissents from both and picks out the Gladstone portrait as an example of Mr. Millars's decadence; or rather—for it is nonsense to speak of the decadence of an artist who is in the prime of his great powers—as one of those failures which the best masters sometimes stumble into.

I hardly like to hint at such a thing, but I fear it must be said that political animosity has something to do with the distike expressed here and there for this portrait. A large section of "society" hates Mr. Gladstone so bitterly that it cannot even tolerate a likeness of him. His American admirers will by-and-by be able to judge of the merits of Mr. Miliais's portrait in some measure for themselves. It is to be engraved-I don't know how nor by whom, but it clearly ought to be etched by Rajon or by Waltner. No other process will even give an idea of its best qualities, nor, perhaps, could the most subtle work in black and white reproduce its un-G. W. S. flinching sincerity.

#### MR. KIDDLE RESIGNS.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED - WHAT

MR. KIDDLE MEANS TO DO-HIS SUCCESSOR. At a meeting of the Board of Education yes terday afternoon, Superintendent Kiddle resigned his position. A number of spectators, mostly teachers, sat utside the railing. When the president announced that ommunications were in order, Commissioner Wiekham arose and said that he desired to present a communication from Henry Kiddle, Superintendent of Schools, together with an accompanying resolution. The clerk then read the following letter:

then read the following letter:

To the Honorable the Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby tender my resignation of the office of City superintendent, the same to take effect on the lat day of september next, or as soon thereafter as my successor may be elected by your Board. This notice is given thus early in order to afford the Board ample time and opportunity to make arrangements to fill the position to be vacated, as well as to enable the undersigned to complete the business of the Department for the present term, so that he may deliver up the effice unimpaired to his successor. In thus severing my connection with the school system of this city, in which I have been engaged as teacher or Superintendent for more than forty years, I deem it proper to say at present that I take this step in pursuance of a settled purpose carefully and deliberately considered for some months, and depending exclusively upon my desire to devote my time and energies to other pursuits.

I also at this time desire to express my warmest thanks to the members of the Board, severally and collectively, for the confidence repeatedly manifested toward me, and for many acts of personal kindness and consideration. Very respectfully.

HENRY KIDDLE,

New-York, May 21, 1879.

The resignation was accepted, all the Commissioners

The resignation was accepted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative except Commissioner Trand. ommissioner Walker then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

tions, which were anadimously adopted:

Whereas. The Board of Education has received and
accepted the resignation of Henry Kiddle, A.M., who
has held the office of City Superintendent of Schools
since 1870, and who for a period of twenty-seven
years prior to that date had been connected with the
public school system of the City of New-York either as
assistant superintendent or as principal, and in these
various relations has exercised a beneficial influence
upon the educational interests of the city and of the
State, the value and extent of which it is difficult to estimate; therefore,

State, the value and extent of which it is difficult to estimate; therefore, Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Kiedle the Board desires to piace upon record an expression of its sincer regret at the termination of his long, feithful and valuable services in connection with the public schools of the City of New-York. His sound sense and discretion, his power of clear and accurate statement, his learning in his profession, his capacity for detail inited to large administrative ability, his enthusiasm for sound instruction, strict discipline and all moral, liberal and wholesome influences in the school life of teachers and pupils, his patience, incustry and devotion, are qualities not often found united in one person, but have been illustrated for many years in his daily efficial life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions properly authenticated be presented to Mr. Kiddle.

The action of Mr. Kiddle in thus avoiding a discussion by the Board of the vexations questions to which his

by the Board of the vexatious questions to which his ent course has given rise, was generally commended

by the Commissioners in conversation after the meet-The feeling among the members of the Board is one extreme sympathy for Mr. Kiddle. Commissioner Bell, who returned from Europe on Monday last, said that he heard of the affair with much regret. The office of Superintendent of Schools in a city like this was a difficult one to fill, and few men possess qualifications for such a place in so marked a degree as Mr. Kiddle. He believed that Mr. Kiddle's course was prompted by sincere conviction, and that his mental balance was unimpaired. But he thought that no one holding the opinions which he entertained could properly be re-tained as Superintendent after giving to the world a book like the one just published. Commissioner Traud, who has remained steadfast in his friendship for Mr. Kiddle, said that the pursuits to which the latter in the future would devote his time and

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO.

SECRETARY SHERMAN WRITES A LETTER TO SAY THAT HE CANNOT BECOME A CANDIDATE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21 .- Notwithstanding the

act that Secretary Sherman during his recent visit to Ohio so frequently stated that he was not a candidate for the Governorship, it has lately been claimed that if a nomination were tendered to him he would accept it. In order to end this discussion. General Robinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, allows the following letter, which he has just received from Secretary Sherman, to be

has just received from Secretary Sherman, to be published:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1879.

My DEAR SIR: In view of the kindly interest manifested by political friends during my recent visit home that I should be nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, I have given the subject the most careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that I cannot in my present situation accept such nomination if tendered. I am now engaged in a public duty which demands my constant attention and which can clearly be better completed by me than by anyone coming freshly into the office. To now accept the nomination for Governor-though it is an noner I would otherwise highly prize and feel grateful for-would be justly regarded as an abandonment of a finat which is important to the whole country, to promote my personal advancement. I carnestly hope, therefore, that the convention will not embarrass me

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ADVERTISING FOR 'LONGSHOREMEN, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., May 21.—Posters have been at up thoughout this vicinity advertising for 200 men to jork as 'tongehoremen for the Anchor Line at New-York. BAYARD TO SPEAK AT VALLEY FORGE.
NORLISTOWN, Peun., May 21.—The Centennial
Association of Valley Forge will delicate the Washington
Headquarters June 10. Senator Bayard has accepted an invi-

THE FLORIDA PAILROAD CASES,

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 21.—The rathroad cas

before Judge Bradley have not made much headway. It looks to hight as if a continuance would be asked for by one sale or the other to morrow. side of the other to-morrow.

THE SHOWACAEMETTES EXCLUDED.

DITTOR, Much., May 21.—A cable telegram from the Henly steward announces that the Showacaemettes of drong chaving been mechanics or artisans, will be narred from entering the forthcoming Henly regatts.

THE WALKING-MATCH AT TORONTO.
TORONTO, Ont., May 21.—In the six-days' tournasut the five best soores at noon to-say stood as follows:
closus, 211 miles; Walker, 210 miles; Warnet, 176 miles;
isack, 164 miles; Upcraft, 155 miles.

A CONTRACT BETWEEN YALE AND HARVARD.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—Yale entered into a
contract with Harvard to-night, making all students who
shall have been in any department of either University for
one year eligible to row in the University crew.

A PALL BOAD CONTRACTOR

one year eligible to row in the University crew.

A RAILROAD CONTRACTOR WINS A SUIT.

CHAMBERSBUEG, Penn., May 21.—The case of James Marsh, contractor, against the Martinsburg and Potomac Raintoad, which has been on trial for several weeks, has term nated in a verdict of \$59,407 for the plaintiff.

CONDUCTORS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The eighth annual convention of the Passenger Conductors' Life Insurance Company began this morchiz. The secretary reported 1,158 members in good standing. The treasurer reported the recepts during the year as \$21,644. There is a balance of \$2,458 22.

THE NEWLIERSEY DRUGGISTS

THE NEW-JERSEY DRUGGISTS.

PRINCETON, May 21.—The Pharmacentical Assolation of New-Jersey met at the University Hotel to-day,
or, McCosh welcomes the association, and tendered for thair
tes the spacious college rooms. Professor, F. C., Rull, of the
obligge of New Jersey, derivers a lecture before this masem-

NEW CANADIAN APPOINTMENTS.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 21.—The changes proposed under the act introduced by Dr. Tupper for the reorganization of the Public Works Department, were carried into effect today. The Hon. Dr. Tupper was sworn in at Rideau Hall as Minister of Raliways, the Hon. Mr. Langevin was appointed Minister of Public Works and the Hon. Mr. Campbell was sworn in as Postmaster-General.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICAL STRIFE IN FRANCE.

CONTEST IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AT HAND-THE CANAL CONGRESS DRAWING TO A

The conflict between the Radicals and the French Government will begin in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, when the former will move a resolution amounting to a vote of censure. The Canal Congress will be asked to select from the two routes on Friday. The betting against Uneas for the Derby

#### AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

THE LIBERALS OVERTHROWN-A RAILWAY BILL PREPARING.

London, Wednesday, May 21, 1879. The Times's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "Whether or not it is true, as reported, the occasion of the celebration of the Emperor's golden wedding will be setzed to modify the culturkampf, it is certain at all events that the Clericals are now firm supporters of the events that the Clericals are now firm supporters of the Government. Their tactics are confidently believed to be directed from the Vatican through a medium of communication carefully concealed. The Liberal flag has been banied down. Those who raily round it must henceforth emange the foe in skirmishing order, instead of in serviced phalanx. They must wait for better days, and meanwhile employ such extra-perificuentary means as the Anti-Corn Law League, which was formed on Saturday by the representatives of German ettles, to combat political errors."

Herr Seydewitz (Conservative) has been closted Prost.

Herr Seydewitz (Conservative) has been elected President of the Reichstag in the place of Herr Forekenbeck,

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Bundesrath a roposal for the appointment of a committee to prepare the draft of a bill for regulating the railway system. The Bourse Gazette says the suspension of the sales of siver is solely attributable to the low price which causes a loss of 15 per cent to the Government.

#### ASSAILING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT,

Paris, Wednesday, May 21, 1879. The Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies will on Saturday propose the following order

The Chamber, regreting that the Government in the distribution of pardons, has not made an applica-tion more politic and more conformable with the Amnesty law, and hoping that in the future the Gov-ernment will so apply it as to avoid electoral conflicts and give the country the pacification it needs, passes to the order of the day.

This is practically a resolution of censure, and would nvolve the fall of the Caoinet, which will therefore, it s believed, demand the order of the day pure and sim-

#### THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL CONGRESS. Parts, Wednesday, May 21, 1879.

The Committee on Technical Questions, appointed by the Canal Congress, has abandoned all projects except that for a canal via Nicaragua with locks and that for a canal to concet Lemon Bay with the Port of Panama. In its report to be presented on Friday, the committee will invite the Congress to decide finally between these two

THE BETTING ON THE DERBY. LONDON, Wednesday, May 21, 1879. The principal betting now on the race for the Derby stakes is 11 to 2 against Victor Chief, 6 to 1 against Cadogan and Falmouth, 7 to 1 against Chart-bert, and 200 to 1 against Uncas.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, April 23 .- Arrangements are now in progress for a complete revision of the customs duties at Tokio, the proceedings to begin this Summer. No important results are hoped for, Japan having unfor-tunately betrayed weakness and fears to confront European states boldly by appending a conditional clause to the American treaty. The British Minister has issued a circular letter requesting the opinions of English consuls and merchants as to changes in the treaty affecting their interests, and inviting suggestions of the modifica-

their interests, and inviting suggestions of the moninca-tions required.

The imperial residences in various cities are being placed in readiness for occupation by General Grant.

Hoys Kong, April 9.—The news of the veto of the Apti-Chinese bill by President Hayes excites various and conflicting comments. The Americans throughout China express satisfaction at the rejection of so sum-mary a plan for disposing of the questions at issue.

## ANOTHER CUBAN REVOLT.

HAVANA, May 5. — The official journal impounces that a band of 200 natives have raised the standard of rebellion and taken the field in the Eastern Department close to the impenetrable mountain range that pierces the centre of the island. They are under the command of Colonel Carlos Medina, one of the staunchest leaders of the recent rebellion. This force being at a point called Chorro, General Daban, the military commander of the department, immediately organized all the forces at hand-nearly 4,000 men-and went in quest of the enemy by forced marches; but in spite of haste when his advance guard reached Chorro, it was merely to exchange a few shots with the reteering rebels, who took shelter in the mountain passes close by. The news created a flatter in all circles and caused gold to take a leap upward. It also exaperated the loyalists, who view the natives as irreconcilable enemies who should be summarily dealt with at once.

Plentiful rains have fallen lately and the prospect of averting famine is growing better.

## RUNNING RACES AT BALTIMORE.

NOTABLE MEN PRESENT FROM WASHINGTON-HATA THE F. A WINNER UNEXPECTEDLY-HEAVY GAINS IN THE POOLS-FIVE RACES.

BALTIMORE, May 21 .- After a protracted season of rain the Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club was initiated this afternoon. The track was in far better condition than there was reason to an ticipate. Dust followed the harrows around the entire track. The attendance was excellent. Among the vis itors were Senators Beck, Bayard, Blatne, Morrill and Allison. Secretary Burch, of the United States Scuate,

was also present.

The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile or maidens of all ages; entrance \$10; purse \$250; en trance money to second horse. The starters were Aunie Augusta, Lady Lou, Surprise, Gienlune, Bennett, Bowstring, Lizzie D., imp. Kebbuck and Grenadier. In the pools Kebbuck was the favorite at 50 to 30 for Bennet! and Bowstring, 26 for Grenadier, 17 for Annie Augusta, and 20 for the field. After five false starts the norses got off, Bennett leading. Annie Augusta was an easy winner by three lengths, with Kebbuck second, Liz zie D. third, and Surprise, Lady Lou, Bennett, Bowstring, Grenadier and Glenlune following in the order named

The second race was the Chesapeake Stakes for threeyear-old fillies, \$50 entrance; play or pay; the club to add \$500, of which \$100 is for the second horse. The starters were Rachel, Eunice, Idler and Tennessee. In

starters were Rachel, Eunice, Idler and Tennessee. In the pools Idler was the favorite at \$100, while Rachel sold for 35, Eunice for 31 and Tennessee for 12. A good start was made with Eunice in the lead, fachel second, Idler third and Tennessee last. Eunice was a length and a hair ahead of Rochel, who was five lengths ahead of Idler, third, and Tonnessee last, two lengths behind—time, 2:19.

Third race—one mile and a quarter; for all ages; purse, \$350 for the second. The starters were Albert, Judith, Bramble and Governor Hampton. Bramble had the call in the pools, selling for 150, while Judith brought 40, Albert 30 and Governor Hampton 20. The start was good, with Albert first, Governor Hampton second. Bramble third and Judith last. On the upper turn Albert shot ahead until he opened a gap of three lengths at the quarter-pole. In the back stretch all the horses made a run. In the lower turn Bramble showed a head in froat of Albert, Coming into the heme-stretch Bramble took the iteal, with Albert second. But the latter belied near the furious stand, and Bramble finished, six lengths ahead of Governor Hampton, who was ten lengths ahead of Albert, third, and Judith last. Time, 2-1334.

Fourth race—rancecas handles prone mile and an again; for all ages; 850 entrance, half forfet, and only \$10 if for all ages; 850 entrance, half forfet, and only \$10 if the furious stand, and Bramble finished, six lengths ahead of Governor Hampton, who was ten lengths ahead of Albert, third, and Judith last. Time, 2:13-4, Fourth race—rancocas handcespone mile and an alath; for all ages; \$50 entrance, half torfeit, and only \$10 if declared out, closed March 1; club added \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse. The following started; \$100 to the second horse. The following started; Startle, Ferida, Bonnie Wood, Farler, Warfield, Bertha, Ike Bonham, Hattie F., Bushwhacker, Deh, Oriole and Lady Middleton. Bonnie Wood was the favorite at 100 to 95 for Bertha, 80 for Startle and Ferida, 45 for Bushwhacker, 45 for Oriole, and 60 for the field. The horses went away well together, with Bonnie Wood in front, Lady Middleton, second, Startle third, Ferida, fourth, Bertha fith, Hattle F., sixth, Oriole seventh, Bushwhacker eighth, Ike Bonham ninth, Warfield tenth, Farley eleveta and Dell last. Down the home attects Hattle F., who had hardly been considered in the race, made a splendid dash and went to the front and finished an easy winnner by two lengths, with Ferida second, Bushwhacker third, and Startle, Lady Middleton, Oriole, Bonnie Wood. Bertha, Warfield, Farley, Ike Bonham and Dell in the the order in which they are named. Time, 2m. The French pools in the race paid \$648 85 for 85 on the winning horse. The fifth and last race was in mile heats, for all ages; purse, \$300 for the first horse, and \$100 for the second. The starters were Snowden, Bennett, Adair, Lazarus, Dick Sasseer, and Kenny, Kenny won, a length ahead of Bennett, who was two lengths ahead of Adair, third, and Binshed an easy winner, six lengths ahead of Lazarus, who was two lengths ahead of Adair, third, and Bennett, who was two lengths ahead of Adair, third, and Benretts of a length in front of Bennet, and mished an easy winner, six lengths ahead of Lazarus, who was two lengths ahead of Adair, third, and Benrett and Snowden, distanced. Time, 1:49.